

# THE



# MAN.

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## GOUGE'S HISTORY OF BANKING.

That excellent democratic paper, the *New York Evening Post*, is republishing the Essays of this popular writer, on the "American Banking System." We expect to publish some of them, and bespeak for them a reading. We know, that on a subject, which the common people hardly ever wish to hear named, that there will be a natural aversion to read long dry essays; that on subjects in which they do not expect to be ever actively engaged, they will not feel it clear amusement to give laborious research.

It is an old maxim in politics, that "a statesman must take things as he finds them." In our country, especially in our day, the maxim is, that "the people must take things as they find them." If the people feel that Banks have already spunged them almost to death, and for that reason shut their ears against hearing any more about the subject of Banking, it will not probably be the best way to cure this dangerous malady. The fact is, a great many Banks do exist; and the best way to treat the subject is, first to learn their benefits and their plagues; learn what part of the system ought to be taken away, and what part, if any, ought to be preserved. The people can have no guaranty that their representatives will go right, unless they themselves are able to mark out the path. The only security of a correct representation of the people's interest, is by presenting the representative with a test. We would that the subject of Banking were so well understood, as that the representative might be instructed, and judged accordingly.

Our last General Assembly incorporated a swarm of local Banks. We do not believe, that in this, they represented either the general good, or the general wish of the people. But they will feel but little compunction for this delinquency, unless the project is made out for them, and their vote stands recorded in black against it. Again, we say, read attentively these Essays.—*Ohio Monitor*.

THE SIX MILLION LOAN, or as it is otherwise termed the *Mortgage Bill*, about to be put in operation in the State of New York, is of a character altogether unprecedented in the history of her legislation. Whatever seeming paradox there may be in the supposition of a State loaning its credit to itself, there is a still greater absurdity in the principles and practice of those who have the credit of originating the scheme. Surely it is among the exemplifications of party blindness, that any man or body of men who have all along loudly denounced the monster Bank and the evils of monied monopolies, should have matured and imposed upon the people a plan so fully fraught with those very results which they affect to foresee and to reprobate.

By the provisions of this Bill, the sum of \$6,000,000 is to be loaned to the State, for the redemption of which with interest, the faith and credit of its citizens is pledged. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed to superintend the application of this loan, two thirds of which is to be apportioned to the city of New York, and the remainder distributed among the several counties of the State in proportion to their population. The money thus loaned to individuals is to be properly secured by mortgage or otherwise, and in case of any fraud or failure in the payment thereof on the part of the borrower at the time appointed, the deficiency with interest is to be supplied by a tax levied upon the citizens of that county as part of the contingent charges. It is not the least remarkable circumstance attending the passage of this Bill, which seems to have been hurried through the Assembly with all possible dispatch, that petitions from various quarters were poured in upon the Legislature praying for speedy action in the matter. Those petitions, however, purporting as they did to be the voice of the People, are universally couched in the same terms, printed in the same type, and bear the impress of the same agency. The influence which has so efficiently exerted itself in this cause, is of course expected to regulate the appointment of these same irresponsible Commissioners, who have thus under their control an engine of immense power and which is to operate without check in every corner of the State. What security have the people that this fund which purports to be a timely relief to their necessities, and for which the property of every individual is virtually made liable, be not the instrument to be wielded by

scheming subtilty for the vilest purpose,—that of perpetuating a system of corruption and of strengthening the increasing power of office holders? By what principles of law or of honesty are the people to be made responsible for the conduct or sufferings by the default of those persons whom a body of partisan supervisors see fit to constitute the agents for forwarding the interest of their cause? or what scheme could the Regency have devised, more hostile to the interests and the rights of the community, and more despotic in its operations?—*Detr. Cour.*

STRIKING AND TRUE STORY.—Two young German nobleman having finished their College Session, resolved on making together excursion of pleasure in the Hartz mountains. Having been occupied one day in that wild part of that wild district in gathering specimens of minerals, they were overtaken by a storm and benighted. Having lost their way they wandered about for some hours, when, wet and cold, they came to the ruins of an old castle, where they entered to try and find shelter for the night. In a low vaulted room, they were surprised and alarmed to find the embers of a fire still burning. Fearing robbers, they agreed that one should watch while the other slept; and, loading a pistol, which they happened to have with them, they heaped wood upon the fire, and one of them, wrapping himself in his cloak, lay down to take his turn of sleep. His companion, placing the pistol beside him, was passing the time in tracing resemblances of faces in the embers of the fire; when all at once, a secret door seemed to open in the wall opposite to him, disclosing several armed men sitting round a table. One of these advancing, ordered him, saying that resistance was in vain. The young man, starting up, seized and fired the pistol; the man fell, when horrid to relate, he found that he had awoke from a dream, and shot his friend through the heart.—*Greenock Intelligencer*.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—This singular man, who has made so much noise throughout the country, gave us a chance of testing his musical abilities, on Thursday and Friday last, at the Public Buildings. He played a number of airs, alternately upon the Scotch and the Irish bag-pipes, to rather a small auditory, who gave him eight or nine dollars more than his expenses, which he handed to a gentleman of the town, to be distributed among the poor. He went from here to Lancaster, and thence will proceed to Harrisburg, York, Carlisle, and other towns westward. In his receipt book are noted his remarks upon every bill which he incurs, and many of them, in fact nearly all, are couched in language far from indicating them to have emanated from a gentleman.—*Reading Chron.*

A MID LOTHIAN TRADITION.—A tradition exists in Mid Lothian, relative to a house upon the barons of Gilmerton, near Lasswade, which has given occasion to the beautiful ballad entitled "The Gray Brother," by Sir Walter Scott, and which is said to be of the following purport. The building alluded to, now called Gilmerton Grange, was originally named Burndale, from the following tragic adventure. The barony of Gilmerton belonged of old to a gentleman named Heron, who had one beautiful daughter. This young lady was seduced by the Abbot of Newbattle, a richly endowed abbey upon the banks of South Esk, now a seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Heron came to the knowledge of this circumstance, and learned also, that the lovers carried on their intercourse by the connivance of the lady's nurse, who lived at the house of Gilmerton Grange, he formed a resolution of bloody revenge, undeterred by the supposed sanctity of the clerical character, or by the stronger claims of natural affection. Choosing, therefore, a dark and windy night, when the objects of his vengeance were engaged in a stolen interview, he set fire to a stack of dried thorn, and other combustibles, which he had caused to be piled against the house, and reduced to a pile of glowing ashes the dwelling, with all its inmates.

BLASPHEMY.—Blasphemy is a word of vast sound, but of equivocal and almost indefinite signification, unless we confine it to the simple idea of hurting or injuring the reputation of any one, which was its original meaning. As a word, it existed before Christianity existed, being a Greek word, or Greek anglofied, as all the etymological dictionaries will show.—*Let. to Erskine*.

## THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

In a few days the Man will be enlarged, and a new volume will be commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

Our carrier on the route from Grand up to North streets, east of the Bowery, was so severely bitten by a dog on Saturday that he is unable to walk. His place will be supplied as soon as possible.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

## WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting of Mechanics, and other Working Men, opposed to Paper Money and Banking and to all Licensed Monopolies, is requested, at the Shakspeare, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, THIS EVENING, at eight o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing for the purpose of bringing forward Candidates for the State and National Legislatures, at the next election, who will pledge themselves to support the above mentioned principles.

## THE MEETING.

The question to be decided by the Working Men this evening is, shall there be an ORGANIZATION of the useful classes? In our opinion there should be one. We think there should be an efficient organization, to aid and sustain the administration in its measures for restoring the CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY. And that all may understand what we mean by the Constitutional Currency, we will make a few extracts from the Constitution:

Art. 1. Sec. 8. "The Congress shall have power"—"to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

"To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting" the "current coin of the United States."

Art. 1. Sec. 10. No States shall "make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

Art. 10. Amendments to the Constitution.—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Constitutional Currency, then, is GOLD AND SILVER COIN, and while the tenth amendment (quoted above) shall remain part of the constitution of the United States, neither Congress, the State Legislature, nor the people can make any thing else than GOLD AND SILVER COIN a legal tender in the payment of debts, because the law to do so has not been granted to Congress, and has been expressly prohibited to the States or the people.

"This constitution" (Art. Sec. 1.) "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Review the above provisions; see how strongly both the Legislative and the Judicial Departments of the General and State Governments are restrained from substituting any thing in the place of gold and silver as a standard of value for the payments of debts. Can anything be more plain or precise? Does it not seem as if the framers of the Constitution were gifted with prescience, and foresaw that improvident legislation would, if not restrained, introduce a base or fictitious standard of value, so variable as to prove ruinous to the industry of the country. Were they mistaken? No: what they foresaw has come to pass, and that, too, in spite of the constitutional barriers which they raised to prevent it. Their wisdom has been disregarded; their patriotism has been dishonored; the work of their hands has been trampled under foot. To satiate the calls of Avarice, the Constitution, that glorious instrument which cost so much blood and treasure, and which represents the combined wisdom of so many patriot sages, has been VIOLATED! Our venerable President would restore it to its purity, and uproot the evils which have sprung out of the violation; and have we so degenerated in but little more than half a century as to be capable of withholding our support from so patriotic a work? We trust not.

## GREAT ANTI-BANK TRIUMPH IN SOUTHWARK, PHILADELPHIA.

An election took place in Southwark, Philadelphia, on Monday, for Constables, which was contested on Bank and Anti-Bank principles, and the result shows an Anti-Bank majority of 793, being an increase on the majority of last year of 498!! We will let a Bank paper tell its own story about this defeat of the Bank almost at its own doors:

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—The election for Constables in Southwark (Philadelphia) took place on Monday, and resulted, as every body expected, in favor of the Jackson Ticket. But it certainly was not expected that the Jackson majority would be 500 or 600 larger than usual! The votes stood—Jackson Ticket 1933, Anti-Jackson 1000 and upwards, [precise number not ascertained.] At the election in 1832, the votes stood—Jackson 1196, Anti-Jackson 770. The Philadelphia Herald accounts for the increase of the Jackson majority by an intimation that a great many Jackson men were brought in from other districts. Of this, however, we find no tangible proof, unless, indeed, the great increase in the aggregate number of votes be taken as such. The scene, says the same paper, was characteristic. Effigies of hogs were cut from boards, with bristles and snarling mouths—these were borne on poles up and down the line, having printed on the sides "Going the whole Hog." "We will go the whole Hog," &c. Banners, with "Jackson and Democracy," and "No Bank," inscribed on them. Hickory brooms were borne about on the shoulders of men.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

## BROOKLYN ELECTION.

The following are the official majorities of the Brooklyn Charter Election:

|          | Bank Tory-Whig. | Anti Bank. |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1st Ward | 97              |            |
| 2nd "    |                 | 95         |
| 3rd "    | 72              |            |
| 4th "    |                 | 125        |
| 5th "    |                 | 197        |
| 6th "    | 6               |            |
| 7th "    |                 | 15         |
| 8th "    |                 | 56         |
| 9th "    |                 | 10         |
|          | 175             | 498        |
|          |                 | 175        |

Anti-Bank majority, 313

## ALBANY CHARTER ELECTION.

The Bank party have succeeded in all the five Wards of Albany at the Charter Election which took place on Wednesday. Their majority on the Supervisors is 474, a majority greater, by upwards of a hundred, than they ever before obtained. This comes of the State Loan and the increase of State Banks; and we trust it will be a warning to the party throughout the State to support Anti-Paper Money candidates at the Fall Election.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The closing proceedings of the Legislature of this state, which adjourned on Tuesday, will be found in another part of our paper. The number of acts passed at this session is 320, and "among these acts (says the Evening Post) are EIGHT INCORPORATING NEW BANKS; one increasing the capital of an existing Bank; THIRTY-FOUR INCORPORATING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES; TEN RENEWING OR EXTENDING THE PRIVILEGES OF EXISTING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, such as manufacturing, rail road, bridge and turnpike companies, &c. and upwards of thirty acts creating Corporations of other kinds. Exclusive privileges!! We are a Bank governed people, and every year the number and weight of our manacles are increased. These exclusively privileged associations—these chartered rights—these Corporations, if the people do not awake to the subject, and 'by opposing end them,' will, ere long, change the whole nature of our government, as they have already materially corrupted the morals of society."

The Packet Ship Ontario, which arrived yesterday from London, has on board \$350,000 in specie.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Ontario, Capt. Sebor, arrived yesterday, from Liverpool with London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th ult. The following is the most important intelligence:

ENGLAND.—The Courier of 5th of April says, in relation to the revenue:—"The public will learn with satisfaction that the accounts of the revenue for the year ending this day, notwithstanding the reduction of duties on Hemp, Soap, Tiles, &c., exhibit an increase in the branch of Customs of £100,000, and in the branch of Excise of above that sum. The detailed statement will of course appear on Monday."

LONDON, April 5.—The rumors of an interference by the Spanish Troops in favor of Donna Maria, in Portugal, are daily gaining ground.

IRELAND.—A serious riot and affray took place about the beginning of April, at Portadown. There was much destruction of property and breaking of heads.

FRANCE.—The re-organization of the French Ministry, has, of course, become a subject of no little interest to the people of the U. States. The resignation of the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani, in consequence of the refusal to fulfil the American treaty, has occasioned an entire re-arrangement. The only Ministers who retain their offices are Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Human Minister of Finance; and M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.

SPAIN.—The recognition by Sweden of Isabella II., as Queen of Spain, had been received in Paris.

MADRID, March 26.—Our Government has at length decided to interfere in Portugal. Sarmiento, Envoy from Donna Maria, has presented his credentials. 10,000 men will enter Portugal on the 1st of April, forming two divisions; one under the command of Morillo, which will proceed by way of Veriu, in Galicia; the other commanded by Rodil, by Ciudad Rodrigo.

They will march upon Oporto and Villa Real, and proceed on to Santarem to join the army of Don Pedro. The command of Donna Maria's Troops will be given to the Conde de Villa Flor, and both armies will combine in an attack on Santarem.

## FOR "THE MAN."

## WEST POINT ACADEMY.

MR. EDITOR—I am little surprised to find that an institution like that of West Point has escaped the vigilance of so enlightened a community: it is high time that our citizens should cast their eyes upon an institution upheld by favoritism, to which none but a few distinguished for wealth and fame find admission. Where is the justice of such an institution? Where the necessity for it? How many of the Heroes of the Revolution were nourished by such an institution? Very few, if any, and did ever any endure the fatigue and toil of war more than they? I believe not. Has it then, come to this, that the people must contribute \$150,000 per annum to support an institution that is baneful to our liberties, and where none but Senators' sons and Representatives, favorites gain admission? I trust not.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

The Bank people, finding that their panic-making is passing off, like the morning mist, are endeavoring to keep up the excitement, by recommending a civil war! The man who would be so base as to attempt kindling such a flame in the public mind, deserves not to inhale the pure air of the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He is, indeed, a tory, nay a traitor of the darkest hue.—Reading (Pa.) Chron.

We give our readers the remainder of the President's message. It has met with just such a reception with the people, as its character was calculated to inspire, the Bank men denouncing it with increased bitterness, and the democrats receiving it as a new evidence of the unbending integrity and patriotism of the President of their choice.—Ib.

WHIG !! LEADERS.—HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Boston President, and THEODORE DWIGHT, Secretary of the HARTFORD CONVENTION, the latter of whom is now the Editor of a LEADING WHIG! paper in the city of New York!!!

From such WHIGS we say, in the words of the Psalmist, "Good Lord deliver us."—Conn. Paper.

BURGLARY.—A broker's office adjoining the North River Bank in Greenwich street, was broken open night before last. The robbers, in searching some drawers, found the key of the iron chest, which of course they opened, and robbed it of three or four dollars in silver, and about a thousand dollars in bills, all of which were counterfeit, and had been picked up from time to time by the broker, and kept to ascertain the genuineness of other notes.—Jour. of Com.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 6.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Edmonds offered the following resolution, the question on which was put by the clerk, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Lieutenant Governor, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

To which the Lieutenant Governor made a suitable reply.

The Lieutenant Governor then left the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Macdonald, David M. Westcott was unanimously re-elected temporary President of the Senate.

Messrs. Armstrong and Seward were appointed by the clerk to wait upon the President to the chair. Upon assuming the chair, Mr. Westcott appropriately addressed the Senate.

Messrs. Edmonds and Mack were appointed to wait upon the assembly, and Messrs. Sudam and Dodge to wait upon the Governor, and announce to them the election of a temporary President of the Senate.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Sudam in the chair, passed the annual Supply Bill, with sundry amendments; and it was read the third time and passed.

The bill relative to the removal of causes by certiorari from the superior court of the city of New York, was read the third time and laid on the table.

Messrs. Gansevoort and Cropsey were appointed a committee to wait upon the assembly, and Messrs. Macon and Conklin to wait on the Governor and inform them that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

The several committees having reported, the President adjourned the Senate to meet again according to law.

## ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, May 6.

Mr. Gordon reported against the petition of inhabitants of New York county, for a law to compel creditors to support debtors in close confinement. The report stated, among other reasons, that there was no such thing as imprisonment for debt in this state. Mr. McKeon moved that the report lie on the table. Mr. Morris seconded the motion. After some remarks from Mr. Myers in opposition to the report, it was laid on the table with the consent of Mr. Gordon.

Messrs. Marvin and Hone were appointed a committee to wait on the senate and Messrs. Conklin and Phelps to wait on the Governor, with a message that the house was ready to adjourn—who reported that they had discharged the duties respectively assigned to them.

Mr. Brasher offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. William Baker for the uniform propriety, dignity and ability with which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session, and that he be assured of the high personal regard entertained for him by the members of the house, and their wishes for his continued happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "resolved" the word "unanimously."

The amendment was adopted unanimously, and the resolution, as amended, passed, *nem. dis.*

The speaker then rose and addressed the house.

The minutes of the day were then read and approved, and the house adjourned *sine die*.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—A young man named Martin, the receiving teller in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, has absconded, we understand, with about \$30,000 belonging to that institution. He assigned "no reasons" for the transfer, but left the board of direction to conjecture whether he had "sufficient cause or not."—Bee.

## PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. and Miss Kemble,) THE INCONSTANT, and MY UNCLE JOHN.

Tomorrow—Mr. Kemble's Benefit.

## MARRIAGES.

May 6, by the Rev. Mr. Thebes, Lawrence Hill, to Miss Susanna Catharine Shorne, eldest daughter of S. Shorne, all of this city.

## DEATHS.

May 7, after a lingering illness, Sarah W., wife of Frederick W. Leeds, in the 32d year of her age. Funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from No. 405 Greenwich street.

May 6, Henry J. Cammann, in the 41st year of his age. At Eastchester, 4th inst., Hester, wife of Samuel Bertine, in the 64th year of her age.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from Mr. Samuel Martin's slaughter house, 306 Houston street, on Tuesday morning last, a small dark red COW. The above reward will be given to whoever will return her to the above place, or to John Farrigan, 8 Catharine market.

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## PULASKI'S ADIEU TO POLAND.

Farewell to thee, Poland, forever farewell!  
 The sun of thy glory obscurely has set;  
 In each blast of wind sounds thy funeral knell,  
 But the days of thy triumph I ne'er shall forget.

Then floated the streamers on Warsaw's proud heights,  
 Nor the step of the Russian polluted thy shore;  
 Ah! to dream of thy glory my soul still delights,  
 But she weeps for the freedom that greets thee no more.

It sickens my heart to behold thy lost power  
 And to view the dark cloud that o'ershadows thy fate;  
 While the sky of misfortune around thee doth lower,  
 Ah! fain would I perish thy pangs to abate.

But I go to a clime where the ruthless invader  
 Aims the stroke of destruction at Liberty's tree—  
 To strike at the heart of her foe, and to aid her,  
 To parry the blows which have o'erwhelmed thee.

But if on a fair foreign shore I should perish,  
 And live not to see thee, my country, again,  
 The remembrance of thee, e'en in death will I cherish,  
 And my last dying breath shall thy glory maintain.

ORIGINAL POEM AND ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—The London Athenæum says, we were last week able to give only one of the new poems with which the Editor has enriched his collection of Burns's works. Without further preamble, we now extract another, and the pleasant note appended to it.

TO JOHN TAYLOR.

With Pegasus upon a day,  
 Apollo weary flying,  
 Through frosty hills the journey lay,  
 On foot the way was plying.

Poor slipshod giddy Pegasus  
 Was but a sorry walker;  
 To Vulcan then Apollo goes,  
 To get a frosty calker.

Obliging Vulcan fell to work,  
 Threw by his coat and bonnet,  
 And did Sol's business in a crack;  
 Sol paid him with a sonnet.

Ye Vulcan's sons of Wanlockhead,  
 Pity my sad disaster;  
 My Pegasus is poorly shod—  
 I'll pay you like my master.

ROBERT BURNS.

Romages, 3 o'clock, (no date.)

"To John Brown, Esq., Ayr, the Admirers of Burns are indebted for this very singular petition and the following explanation. The Poet, it seems, during one of his journeys over his ten parishes, as an exciseman, had arrived at Wanlockhead on a winter, when the roads were slippery with ice, and Jenny Geddes (or Peg Nicholson) kept her feet with difficulty. The blacksmith of the place was busied with other pressing matters in the forge, and could not spare time for 'frosting' the shoes of the Poet's mare, and it is likely he would have proceeded on his dangerous journey had he not bethought himself of propitiating the son of Vulcan with verse. He called for pen and ink, wrote these verses to John Taylor, a person of influence in Wanlockhead; and when he had done, a gentleman of the name of Sloan, who accompanied him, endorsed it in prose in these words:—'J. Sloan's best compliments to Mr. Taylor, and it would be doing him and the Ayrshire Bard a particular favor, if he would oblige them instantaneously with his very agreeable company. The road has been so slippery that the riders and the brutes were equally in danger of getting some of their bones broken. For the Poet, his life and limbs are of some consequence to the world; but for poor Sloan, it matters very little what may become of him. The whole of this business is to ask the favor of getting the horse's shoes sharpened.' On the receipt of this, Taylor spoke to the smith; the smith flew to his tools, sharpened the horse's shoes, and, it is recorded, lived thirty years to say he had never been 'weel paid but once, and that was by a poet, who paid him in money, paid him in drink, and paid him in verse.'"

BILL OF RIGHTS.—What is the act called the Bill of Rights, but a bargain, whith the parts of the Government made with each other, to divide powers, profits, and privileges? You shall have so much—I will have the rest; and, with respect to the Nation, You shall have the right of PETITIONING. This being the case, the Bill of Rights is, more properly, a Bill of Wrongs and of Insults.—Rights of Man.

MATTHEW CAREY, speaking of his marriage says—"My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent, and economical, and well calculated to save whatever I made. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of descent. Happy, thrice happy would it be for thousands, and tens of thousands, if they adopted and persevered in this saving course. What masses of misery would it not prevent! Some idea may be formed of the fidelity with which we observed this rule, when I did business to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum, I hesitated for four or five years about changing my gig for a one horse four-wheel carriage—and nearly as long about purchasing a carriage and pair. And during the whole period of our marriage, I never as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner, or on my travels—never in a single instance for the purpose of drinking."

It would make that venerable old gentleman, Mr. Carey, stare, if he could witness, for a while, the boldness which young married men, old married men, young and old unmarried men, young, and even boys that would be men, march into taverns and coffee-houses in broad daylight, call for the liquor, eat oysters at 75 cents per dozen, play ten-pins, &c. and play the mischief to any extent you can imagine, here in Cincinnati. Why, scarcely any of our people here seem to have the least wish "to go up the ladder," either slow or fast. Their perpetual propensity appears to be to have something going down all the time by way of eating and drinking.—Cin. Chron.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Ontario, Sebor, from London and Plymouth, 4th ult.  
 Ship Cabot, Low, 120 days from Canton.  
 Ship Othello, Tilton, 54 days from Montevideo.  
 Ship Camillus, Nevin, 54 days from Greenock.  
 Ship Matilda, Ellison, 23 days from Apalachicola.  
 Ship Saluda, Jennings, from Charleston.  
 Ship Anson, Sinclair, from Charleston.  
 Brig Susan, Clark, 13 days from Port au Prince, to Deforest & Son.  
 Brig Rapid, Barton, 10 days from Havana.  
 Brig Isaac Cohen, Barstow, 13 days from St. Croix, W.I.  
 Brig Joseph Sprague, Anthony, from Charleston, bound to Bremen.  
 Brig Texas, Edwards, from Havana, to Oakley & Roome.  
 Brig William Taylor, Bartram, from Savannah.  
 Brig Cornelia, Shapter, 6 days from Savannah.  
 British brig Billow, Burgess, 11 days from Windsor, N.S.  
 Schr. Orion, Ashby, 27 days from Tampico, to J. Tremain.  
 Schr. Cairo, Buckman, of North Yarmouth, from Mayaguez, P.R.  
 Steam packet William Gibbons, Pennoyer, from Charleston.  
 Schr. Rambler, Cally, 20 days from St. Domingo.  
 Schr. Jene, Chandler, from Maracaibo.  
 Schr. Kendusky, Thompson, 20 days from St. Thomas.  
 Schr. Celeste, Cole, from Baltimore.  
 Schr. Magnolia, Coolidge, 15 days from St. Thomas.  
 Schr. Eugene, Williams, 5 days from Swansboro' NC.  
 Schr. Augusta, Marshman, from Philadelphia.  
 Schr. Frances, Howes, 4 days from Boston.  
 Schr. Exit, Howell, 4 days from Richmond.  
 Schr. Hunter, Bowhe, from Norfolk.  
 Schrs. Ann, Crowell, Hingham; Ann, Smith, do.  
 Schr. Eliza Ann, Berry, from Machias.  
 Schr. Ranger, Bage, from Newburyport.  
 Schr. Mohican, Sparrow, from Boston.  
 Sloop Ann, Miner, from Fall River; Hero, Sampson, Falmouth.

## CLEARED.

Ships Junior, Parker, Mobile; Splendid, Pierl, Liverpool—Brigs Saffime, Lewis, Portland; Tobasco, Powers, Trinidad de Cuba; Neptune, Hayes, St. Thomas; Caroline, Folger, Port au Platt; Caduceus, Mendell, St. Mark's; British brig Sunderland, Wilbur, St. Andrew's—Schooners Aurora, Henchman, Boston; China, De Forest, Bridgeport; Convoy, Ludlum, Newbern; Franklin, Snow, Philadelphia.

## PASSENGERS.

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